

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## REPORT

# INFORMANT REPORT

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USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

**SOURCE** Chinese document, Shang-hai Shih Lao-kung Nien-chien (Shang-hai Labor Yearbook), 1947. (Information specifically requested.)

CULTURAL AGENCIES IN CHINESE LABOR

A. Ta-kung News Agency

This agency, the reporting organization of the labor movement, was started in the spring of 1933 as a unit of the workers' underground resistance to Japanese aggression. It acted also as a clearinghouse of information for the postal workers' strike in May of that year, and thus gained a foothold in the Shanghai newspaper world. During the war this agency was a liaison between labor interests in Occupied and in Free China. At present it provides news service concerning labor; more than 1,000 items per month appear in the Shanghai papers. It also provides items of interest concerning industry and commerce. While the agency has close touch both with government and labor circles, it aims to maintain objective, factual reporting.

#### B. Periodicals and Occasional Publications

Labor magazines are few in number, and mostly occupational or plant-workers' organs, such as the Bean Sauce News or the I-chung Monthly (for employees of the I-chung Tobacco Plant).

More notable and numerous are the commemorative volumes, such as The Hat Maker, issued when that union was organized; Dedication of the New Building of the Shanghai Postal Workers' Union; the Handbook of the Shanghai Federation of Labor, published in September 1947; The Chinese Postal Worker, a handsome volume commemorating the Fifth National Convention in December 1947.

### C. Supplementary Education for Workers

Out of 240 plants investigated, only 23 had classes, while seven others merely stated that supplementary education was going on. These 23 had 59 classes with 6,000 pupils and 90 teachers, most of the latter themselves being

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laborers. However, enthusiasm is lacking and not much is accomplished. In addition, there are eight schools giving free tuition to the children of workers.

Of the 240 plants, 50 have reading rooms, and others subscribe to a few papers for workers to read; but all in all little reading is done and what news gets known is mostly by word of mouth.

The important matter of raising the cultural level awaits greater efforts by the unions and the workers themselves.

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